Second Bridge over Yamuna at the I. T. O/ in Delhi

*94. SHRI ASHWANI KUMAR:
SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE:

Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to refer to the answer to Unstarred Question 1671 given in the Rajya Sabha on the 22nd August, 1990 and state:

(a) by when the construction of the second bridge over Yamuna near I. T. O. in Delhi likely to start and when it is targeted to be completed; and

(b) what is the estimated expenditure involved therein ?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RE SOURCES WITH ADDITIONAL CHARGE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI MA NUBHAI KOTADIA): (a) It is too early *to* indicate the dates of start and comple tion of second bridge as approval of the Delhi Development Authority and the Delhi Urban Arts Commission is being awaited by the Delhi Administration, who are responsible for the project,

(b) The project which is likely to cost about Rs. 19. 00 crores is to be financed out of Plan Funds earmarked for Delhi Administration.

Prates of Pakistan's interference in the Internal matters of India

♦95. SHRI RAJNI RANJAN SAHU: SHRI GHUFRAN AZAM:

Will the Minister of EXIERNAL AF-FAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Pakistan have been continuously interfering in the internal affairs of our country and thus violating the Shimla pact;

(b) whether the Foreign Secretary of Pakistan has recently asked New Delhi to take effective measures to stem the wave of latest communal killings in India and also to protect the lives and properties of Indian Muslims; and

(c) if so, whether Government havo since lodged any protest with the Pakistan Government in this regard and if so> the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) Yes, Sir. Pakistan has, in violation of the Shimla Agreement, been interfering in our internal affairs, in par-ticular, through its suppo. t to terrorism and subversion in the Indian States of Jammu and Kashmir and Punjab and through self-serving pronouncements /on the communal situation in India.

(b) and (c). The Pakistan Government has been clearly told that sch an approach on their part amounts to interference in our internal affairs and hence the violation of the Shimla Agreement. This is also not in keeping wtih our common objective of noi-malising the relations between the two 6 wntries and establishing peace and stability in the region.

Kashmir issue in the U. N. General Assembly Meetings

*96. SHRI MAHENDRA PRASAD; SHRI MURLIDHAR CHANDRA. KANT BHANDARE:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether at the UN General assembly meetings held at the end of September, 1990, the Pakistan Foreign Minister had alleged repression in Kashmir and criticised India on that count;

(b) if so what were the precise accusations of Pakistan and what was India's reply thereto; and

(c) what was the impact of India's stand on Kashmir on the U. N. General Assembly meeting in general and the big powers in particular?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir, Extracts of the relevant statements made by Pakistan's Foreign Minister Sahibzada Yakub Khan in the UN General Assembly on 28th September 1990 and by former External Affairs Minister of India Shri I. K. Gujral on 28th September 1990 in the same 'forum are placed on the Table of the House *(See* Statement below).

(o) A number of delegations represented in the UN General Assembly, including those of Big powers, see the validity of India's stand that Jammu & Kashmir is an integral part of India and shall continue to remain so.

Statement-I

Speech of Pakistani Foreign Minister Mr. Yaqub Khan, in the 45th NUGA, 28th September, 1990—extracts relating to Ka. vhmir

Mr. President, I have great pleasure in conveying to you cordial felicitations on your elec ion as President of the General Assembly at its forty-fifth session. Your unanimous election is a befitting tribute to your qualities of statementship, as welj as to your country, with which Pakistan maintains close and friendly relations.

I should also like to convey through you to your predecessor j Mr. Joseph N. Garba of Nigeria, our high esteem for the manner in which he conducted the proceedings of the forty-fourth session.

May I take this opportunity to convey to the Secretary-General, Mr. Javier Perez de Cuellar, our deep appreciation for his unwavering commitment to the purposes and principles of the United Nations.

It is also a privilege to welcome Liechtenstein as the newest Member of the United Nations.

The world is witnessing the universal triumph of human values, the affirmation of freedom and of all those virtues that given meaning to life. A new international order is on the horizon. East-West rivalry is already a relic of the past. Cooperation and understanding are the order of the d'iy.

With the changes in Eastern Europe, the imminent reunification of Germany, and the progressive integration in other parts of Europe that entire continent stands at the threshold of another renaissance.

A pervasive spirit of change is sweeping the globe. Protracted and festering regional disputes in distant and dispirate lands are moving towards settlement in Cambodia, Central America and Western Sahara. The dream of independence for Namibia has at last become a reality.

Together with these developments, there is a growing recognition that problems must be resolved through consultation and compromise. There is increasing recourse to the United Nations for the resolution of regional and international Problems. The organisation has once again come into its own as an instrument of international peace and security.

There are nevertheless other areas that remain inflamed and embattled. The State of Jammu and Kashmir is torn by strife and repression For decades the people of Jammu and Kashmir have struggled and fought for the r right to self-determination—a right persistently disregarded by India, which has resorted to massive use of force to suppress their struggle. Almost 300, 000 Indian military and para-military forces have oeen engaged in an attempt to crush the spontaneous uprising of the Kashmiri people. Thousands of innocent People, including women and children have been killed, injured and incarcerated. Houses have been, burnt down, women have been molested, and major cities in the Valley have been placed under curfew. The Indian Government has banned foreign correspondents and is not prepared to allow any international agency to monitor the flagrant violatings of basic human rights and fundamental freedom in Kashmir,

These repressive measures have failed to break the will °f the people of Kashmir, or to dim their courage or to weaken their spirit of self-sacrifice for upholding the right of self-determination.

The roots of the dispute lie in the forcible annexation of Jammu and Kashmir by India in 1947 against the wishes of the Kashmiri people. The Security Council, in several resolutions, maintained and anjoined that the final disposition of the State of Jammu and Kashmir should be made in accordance with the wil] of the people expressed through a free and impartial plebiscite under the auspices of the United Nations. Both India and Pakistan accepted those resolutions and are bound by their provisions -- which remain valid and operative.

Through its early resolutions, 91 (1951) and 122 (1957), the Security Council rejected the Indian claim that the people of Kashmir had exercised their right of self-determination by participating in the elections conducted in the territory by Ind a. The Indian contention that elections in Jammu and Kashmir had obviated the need for a plebiscite was manifestly rejected by the fact that the turnout of voters in the 1989 elections was a mere 5 per cent.

In the Simla agreement of July 1972, hIndia recognized kashmir as an outstand ing issue that remained to be settled and it agreed that the final settlement of the Jammu and Kashmir dispute was essen tial for durable peace and complete normalisation of relations between Pak istan and India. We urge our Indian neighbours to respect the letter and spirit of the Simla Agreement, which they never tire of repeating and t_0 come forward to discuss with us the substance of the dis-, pute.

Let me State that the popular unrest in Indian-held Kashmir is entirely indigenous in character. India has however sought to raise the question of alleged interference by Pakistan as a smoke screen to mislead the international community. We have rejected those allegations as baseless and unfounded. As a further demonstration of our good faith, we have proposed to India the establishment Of a neutral mechanism, such as the stationing of impartial international observers to monitor, observe and investigate such accusations and reach independent conclusions. India has regrettably rejected our offer. Pakistan stands by its proposal and we would be prepared to accept any fact-finding mission or other neutral mechanism for this purpose. We cannot accept —in fact we reject outright—the Indian pretension that they can arrogate to themselves the right to act as judge and prosecutor at the same time.

In its efforts to deny Pakistan its right to extend moral and political support to the struggle of the Kashmiri people. India has sought to intimidate us by minatory statements and a threatning concentration of troops in Kashmir along the Pakistan-India border.

While we remain committed to the preservation of peace in South Asia, we will not be intimidated or deterred from our quest for a peaceful settlement of the Jammu and Kashmir dispute on the basis of the relevant United Nations resolutions and in the spirit of the Simla Agrement. We have therefore repeatedly expressed our willingness to enter into a constructive dialogue with India to defuse tension and to seek a peaceful settlement.

Although two rounds of talks at the; level of foreign secretaries were held in ', July and August, no substantive results were achieved, he Indian side evaded the core issues, namely, the discussion of the Kashmir dispute and the redeployment of forces to peace-time locations While we intend to persist in our efforts 'for a peaceful settlement the international community must exert its moral and political influence to support the struggle of . the people of Kashmir.

Last month the 19th Islamic conference of Foreign Ministers adopted by consensus a resolution which called for a peaceful settlement of the Jammu and Kashmir dispute accordance with

the relevant United Nations resolutions, J and as agreed upon in the Simla Agree-1 ment. It expressed deep concern overl the violations of human rights of the peo-1 pie of Jammu and Kashmir, and urged j the redeployment of forces to peace time] locations. In this resolution, the Conference also expressed its willingness to" send a good offices mission to ease \ tensions and to promote a peaceful settle- j ment. The Indian Government has yet to? respond to this positive proposal,

The long night of repression of the, Kashmir people who have endured tyranny and unspeakble sufferings must surely see the light of day. Their trial j ond agony must be brought to an end. How long are they to be denied the exercise of their right to self-determination? j

Pakistan remains committed to a peace- ' ful settlement of the Jammu and Kashmir dispute through negotiations and dialogue on the basis of the United Nations resolu tions. This is in consonance with the i terms and the spirit of the Simla agree- ' ment.

Statement li

Former External Aflairs Minister's speech in the 45th UNGA on 28th 1. September, 1990 extract relating to Kashmir

For more than eight years now, Pakistan has nursed and armed terroristic activities in the Indian State of Punjab. This has caused immense human suffering. Of late, Kakistan has chosen extend these practices to another State of India, Jammu and Kashmir, agai. 1 resulting in extensive misery and loss of innocent lives.

All efforts on our part to persuade the Government of Pakistan to desist from these activities were first ignored and then rejected. Characteristically, Pakistan denied responsibility and involvement in these acts_ Now, it is trying to justify them on the pretext of support to religious fundamentalism. This, the distinguished delegates will agree is against the established principles of international law and good neighbourliness. The Indo-Pakistan Shimla agreement signed in 1972 has fully spelt out these principles and despite Pakistan's blatant violation, India has continued its quest to build a wholesome relationship of cordiality and friendship that I know the people of our two countries need and desire.

Brahmaputra Board

*97. DR. NAGEN SAIKIA: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Brahmaputra Board is_ proposed to be activised;

(b) when the Master plans prepared by the Brahmaputra Board to control Brahmaputra and thereby to produce Hydel Power would be taken up for implementation; and

(c) if the answer to part (b) above be in the negative, what alternative measures Government propose to take to save the lives and property of the people of Assam from the devastating floods caused by the river Brahmaputra?

THE MINISTER OF WAFER RE SOURCES WITH ADDITIONAL CHARGE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI MANU BHAI KOTADIA): (a) The Brahmapu tra Board continues to work paper func tions envisaged under the Brahmaputra Board Act, 1980.

(b) and (c) The projects identified involve large commitments and concurrence between the States. At present, more emphasis is on flood management through non-structural measuras such as flood forecasting flood plain ^oning, flood proofing and removal of drainage congestion.